Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, Sunday excepted, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies 5 cents. By Mail or Express to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months.

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Office—No. 56 Sixth Street,
(Up-Stairs.)
North Fourth street, dawtf

REMOVAL.

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has removed his Office to the
Building, corner of Alder and First streets. dtf

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Physician and Obstetrician.
Office and Residence, Odd Fellows Building, cor. Alder and Second streets.
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The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1870.

Unavailing Protests.

The Albany *Democrat* of Saturday last is devoted mainly to protests against the utterances of its party in favor of repudiation. It is the only Democratic paper which has had courage to rebuke this infamous proposition. The position it takes is squarely against that assumed by all the authorized mouth pieces of the party, including Slater, Kelly and the *Herald*, not to mention Fay, Thayer, McArthur, the Oregon City *Enterprise*, the Eugene *Guard*, the Jacksonville *News*, and the Democratic organ in Eastern Oregon. But the *Democrat*, though protesting against this odious doctrine, cannot quite clear itself from the imputation of disingenuousness. It insists that the fault is not with the platform, but with those Democrats who interpret it to mean repudiation. No one, however, can fairly say that the eighth resolution is capable of any other interpretation than that given it by the *Herald*, by Slater, Kelly and others. And when the *Democrat* calls repudiation a "pestilential abortion," it takes a stand directly against those whom the Albany Convention authorized to speak for the party.

"It is a melancholy reflection," says that paper, "that the committee on resolutions ever reported the eighth resolution as they did,—but for their mistake the Democratic party is not and cannot be held responsible." Why not responsible when the Convention deliberately adopted a resolution equally as strong and clear in its demand for repudiation as the original eighth resolution reported by the committee? Why not responsible when the Convention nominated for the various offices men who, before their nomination, denounced for repudiation, and who since their nomination argue and contend for the same doctrine? When the *Democrat* says that "those who are trying to bring discredit upon Democratic principles by loading our platform down with false and preposterous assumptions will find ere long that they are sowing the wind and inevitably must reap the whirlwind," it places itself wholly outside of the party. It speaks truth, but practically shuts itself out from the present Democratic organization. That paper also protests against the Fay letter, saying:

> A communication containing some very undemocratic and absurd propositions has been published in a Portland Republican newspaper, with Mr. Fay's name appended. If Mr. Fay or any Democrat had determined to publish a political letter, he would have done so through the columns of a Democratic newspaper. Of course the thing is of very doubtful genuineness. If it is not a forgery it ought to be.

Here again, the *Democrat* while disowning repudiation and "compulsory disgorgement," is ludicrously disingenuous. It wants to convey the impression that Mr. Fay's letter appeared only in a Republican paper, and that its authenticity is therefore doubtful. We believe, however, that almost every Democratic paper in the State, except the one at Albany, has published the letter and warmly approved it. If not only appeared in a "Republican newspaper published at Portland," but it also appeared in the *Herald*, with editorial comments in which the doctrines of the letter were very highly commended. Other Democratic papers have characterized the utterances of this letter as the key note of the campaign. The *Democrat* knows that the letter is genuine, notwithstanding its denial; that it was written with a view that it should be read at the Democratic ratification in this city at which Mr. Fay had been invited to speak, and that he was unable to remain to participate in the meeting he left this letter to serve in the stead of the speech he had expected to deliver.

In this the *Democrat* takes exception to the following extract from the Oregon City *Enterprise*, and publishes a long article against it:

> But now in regard to the equitable adjustment of the national debt proposed by the Democratic party. This equitable adjustment means just this: It means to investigate and ascertain how much is due the bondholder for his principal and interest, and then pay this amount and no more. But if, for instance, a bondholder has paid four hundred dollars in coin for one thousand dollars in greenbacks, and with these greenbacks has purchased a thousand dollar bond, and now sits under the sanction of the Republican party that the thousand dollars and the interest thereon should be paid in coin, pay him back his four hundred dollars in coin, together with lawful interest thereon, but no more.

In commenting on this the *Democrat* says that "there is no limit to the preposterous deductions that may be made from such a proposition," and proceeds to illustrate in this way:

> Suppose an individual purchased $2,000 in greenbacks at 40 cents, and with $1,000 bought a bond, retaining the remainder of the first transaction in his pocket, and then he just as much—rather just a little—farther in compelling him to surrender his remaining $1,000 in greenbacks upon the payment of $400 in coin as there would be in compelling the surrender of the bond upon the payment of the same sum? May you not with equal propriety compel him to relinquish his $1,000 in legal tenders by paying the $400 that he gave for them? Since greenbacks have advanced from 40 to 90 cents, in the Government or the holders of five sixths of them? Or, suppose, in the meantime, the bond has passed into the hands of some innocent purchaser for a consideration equal to its face; is the possessor to be subject to confiscation? Or will you go back to the original purchaser and compel him to "disgorge?" And if so, please edify us with a statement of your proposed *modus operandi*.

These, indeed, be knotty questions. We have been asking such through the Oregonian and daily ever since the Albany platform was cut, and have as yet had no answer. In the same spirit is the following which is also taken from the *Democrat's* reply to the *Enterprise*:

> A government that would speculate in the depreciation of its own currency is not likely to inspire the world with much confidence. A government that would thus defraud its creditors and dishonor itself would inevitably survive the respect of honorable men and yet not survive above a few generations.

These are vigorous and energetic protests, but they are wholly unavailing. The propositions stated by the *Enterprise*, to which the *Democrat* demurs, are those of the Democratic party as now constituted and led, and no one whom that party has authorized to speak for it disowns them. On the contrary the State organ of the party,—(the *Herald*,)—the candidate of the party for Congress,—(Mr. Slater,)—and the recognized champion of the party for the Senate,—(Col. Kelly),—all concur in the view taken by the *Enterprise*, and even go further. For instance, Col. Kelly, in his speech here declared that if the bondholder would not accept the proposition in the form in which Mr. Slater and himself had stated it, (which was substantially the form in which it is stated in the extract from the *Enterprise*), then the whole debt should be repudiated outright. A day or two prior to the ratification meeting the *Herald*, speaking for the party, interpreted the eighth resolution in this way:

> For instance, the grasping speculators bought bonds say for four hundred dollars that call for one thousand. That is to say the currency with which the bonds were purchased was worth only forty cents on the dollar. Now the bonds so purchased for four hundred dollars call for one thousand, and interest has been paid on the full amount. It will thus be seen that the bondholder has been drawing interest on six hundred dollars more than he advanced. This is manifestly injustice to the tax paying people. What the Democracy want is justice for the people. They say, as the bondholders have been drawing interest on more than they advanced, they have been drawing interest on an exorbitant bonus. The settlement proposed is one based on equity. Let the amount really advanced by the bondholders be ascertained and also the amount they have received as interest on the principal and bonus. Then if the interest unjustly paid on the bonus in any given case be found equal to the amount paid in the first place with interest thereon at legal rates, let that bond be cancelled.

The *Democrat* will perceive that this proposition of the *Herald's* includes that of the *Enterprise*. The only difference being that the *Enterprise* has not pushed the doctrine of repudiation by "equitable adjustment" so far as the *Herald* has done. The *Enterprise* would simply pay forty cents on the dollar and make an end of it, but the *Herald* would subject the forty cents to various deductions on account of "interest paid on bonus," etc., so that there would be nothing to pay and the bond would be cancelled. Now as the *Democrat* has objected to the manner in which the *Enterprise* has put the case will it say whether it accepts or rejects the *Herald's* statement of it? It cannot censure the *Enterprise* without censuring the *Herald* even more severely. And let it know that when it censures the *Herald* it also censures Mr. Slater, Col. Kelly, Mr. Fay, and every other Democrat who has as yet spoken in behalf of the platform and the party. For the article in the *Herald* from which the above extract is taken was the product of a consultation among the leading men of the party who assembled here to determine what course should be pursued with reference to the eighth resolution. It appeared on Sunday morning, the 27th March, and on the evening of the following day (Monday) Mr. Slater spoke at Oro Fino Theater, and repeated all the propositions contained in the *Herald's* article and even adopted its phraseology, thus showing that there had been a concerted agreement as to what course should be taken. Col. Kelly followed in the same strain. The *Democrat* is therefore protesting against the declared policy of its party. That party is committed irrevocably to the doctriner which the *Democrat* denounces;—it is committed to repudiation, to a policy of fraud and dishonor. The only wonder is that the *Democrat* can continue to support a party, the infamous tendency of whose leading measures it so clearly points out and so strongly condemns.

The "Herald" on Finance.

In one of its lucubrations on the subject of finance the *Herald* proceeds to argue that it was not the depression of the public credit but the great depreciation of greenbacks for which bonds were exchanged, that caused the Government to realize for its stocks a less sum in gold than it is now called on to pay for their redemption. We have heard of a distinction without a difference; but this is neither a distinction nor a difference. The rise and fall in the price of gold, the effect of which was seen in the fluctuations of paper, represented exactly the changing conditions of public credit. When prospects looked favorable the public funds would improve; but when the rebels achieved any great success and the war seemed likely to be prolonged indefinitely, gold would go up, and greenbacks and bonds would of course take the opposite direction. Every one can verify this by his own recollection. After trying to account for the low rate of bonds during the war by attributing it to the depreciation of greenbacks instead of to the depression of the public credit (as if there were any difference), the *Herald* goes on to say:

> This accounts for the present size of the national debt more reasonably and more creditably for the people, than the idea that they at any time lost faith in the Government to such an extent as to discount its credit so fearfully. We are willing to admit that there were times during the war when money was exceedingly hard to get, and yet the Government had to have it, but we feel assured that generally means for carrying on national affairs could have been obtained much more cheaply than they were obtained by the party in power.

These statements come with a very poor grace from a Democratic paper. It will be remembered that during the whole struggle the Democratic party was continually assailing the credit of the Government and declaring the debt never would and never could be paid. The same persons who want to repudiate one-half or two-thirds of it now, kept up a perpetual din during the war about the accumulation of the debt, and steadily asserted and croaked the Government never would be able to discharge its obligations. These persistent attacks on the public credit by a powerful party had very much to do with increasing the timidity of capitalists and embarrassing the finances of the country. From the beginning to the end of the contest the Democratic party had no faith in the Government. It was its continual assertion that the rebellion never could be put down, and that the debt never could be paid. Yet it now comes in and censures the party that carried the country safely through, because public credit was not better during the struggle! It persistently declared that the man who advanced money to the Government to carry on the war was a fool, and that he would never get a cent back; yet it now finds fault with the "party in power" because it did not "obtain more cheaply the means for carrying on national affairs" during that crisis! Your repudiating Democratic politician can always find ways to turn.

Another consideration here presents itself. The *Herald* censures its political opponents because they were unable to get money to carry on the war except by discounting the credit of the Government. No nation at a great crisis in its affairs, and with a terrible war on its hands, ever did borrow money without being forced to accept such discount, but let that pass. The point we make here is this: Suppose the country accepts the misc alled theory of "equitable adjustment" by which one-half, and perhaps the whole, debt would be repudiated. Another war arises and the Government must again have immense sums of money. How and where will it borrow it? It could not get a dollar. Would not the Democratic party, after treating the present public debt in the way they propose cut a great figure in trying to borrow more? In case of a new rebellion or of an attack by great foreign powers, would not this party of brilliant financial ideas have a good time raising money for the demands of war?

The *Herald* complains because the Republican party did not borrow money for the war on better terms. Let the Democratic party get control of the Government and carry out the propositions of the Albany platform, and it could never obtain a loan on any terms whatever. The credit of the Government would be utterly ruined; and, deprived of the means of raising money for the emergencies of war, the country would be completely disarmed and at the mercy both of internal and foreign foes.

Editorial Notes.

We publish to-day an article containing several extracts from the Albany *Democrat*, which have in them many just and commendable sentiments. Such utterances show decided progress in a Democratic newspaper. A few more steps will carry that paper entirely off the dishonorable platform which its party has constructed.

"While Chinamen wash, cook and wait on table," says the *Herald*, "hundreds of white women who would like to work are driven by want into a life of shame." Is this true? Look at it. The rate paid for Chinese servants here is thirty dollars a month. Any woman "who would like to work" can get as much. Does the competition of Chinese servants at this high rate drive "women who would like to work" into a "life of shame?" The idea is preposterous. Those women who in this western country accept a life of shame accept it because they are of that class who will not work at any price. They accept it as a refuge from work; not because there is no work to do.

We have paid during the past year about ninety million dollars of our national debt. Bonds amounting to this sum have been purchased by the Government and placed in the sinking fund, where the interest is paid regularly upon them, which interest is in turn used for the purchase of more bonds. If we continue this operation at the same rate as now we shall wholly extinguish the debt in *ten and a half years*. But no doubt it will be thought advisable to reduce the taxes still further and not pay the debt so rapidly. In this case we shall be a few years more about it, but the child is now born who will see the whole debt paid off before he attains his majority.

Some of the Democratic papers are jubilating over the supposition that Congress will neglect to pass an act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, and that colored men in consequence cannot vote. There is no need for excitement on this subject. Such an act no doubt will be passed, simply to prevent any question from being raised, but colored men have the same right to vote without it that they would with it. In other words, such an act is not strictly necessary to enable them to exercise the elective franchise. The Amendment secures them in their right and the Constitution expressly declares that the Courts in every State shall be bound by its provisions, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. This secures the right of the colored voter, and judges of election who should refuse to allow him to vote would do it at the peril of an action for damages. It is noticeable that though no law has been passed to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, colored men in New Jersey, California, and other States, are being registered the same as whites.

IDAHO.

Judge L. O. Stearns, of Eastern Oregon, was in Boise City on his return from the Atlantic States, on the 7th inst.

The Boise *Chronicle*, of the 9th, says Prof. Maximillian was robbed last Wednesday night, of about $40 worth of his wardrobe.

The Odd Fellows of Idaho City will give a ball on the 26th, the anniversary of the introduction of the order into the United States.

Mining operations in the Camp at Centerville, Boise county, are about commencing. Several of the smaller wet weather ditches are being opened out and put in readiness. The large ditches will probably not be opened for two or three weeks yet. The miners at Boston on Grimes' creek, are perhaps further ahead in their preparations than any of their neighbors. A general confidence in a fine season's work is felt by everybody and the people are happy.

C. H. MACK,

DENTIST.

Office—Odd Fellows' Temple, cor. First and Alder Streets.

The patronage of those desiring superior operations is especially request

Nitrous Oxide, for the painless extraction of Teeth.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, better than the best and as cheap as the cheapest. fe26dawtf

1853. 1870.

BUCHTEL'S GALLERY.

Sun Pearls, Mezzotints, Ambrotypes, Adamantean Pearls on Watches, Photographs with all the late Improvements; Old Pictures enlarged, retouched, painted in Oil or Water Colors, Views of Buildings, &c. &c.

FAIR PRICES AND SUPERIOR WORK. ap8d

DIED:

On Saturday, March 26, 1870, after a brief illness, Lewis Lincoln, youngest son of Walter and Jane Pomeroy, aged 1 year 11 months and 20 days.

> So fair, so pure this little gem,
> That angel came to see,
> And seeing, bore him home with them,
> Their angel child to be.
>
> No painful recollections rise,
> His morn, it shone so blest,
> And ere a cloud had dimmed its skies,
> Sweet lamb, he is at rest.
>
> And even when cast down apart,
> In agony we wept,
> There thrills within the stricken heart,
> This thought, that never shall depart
>
> That folded in those angel arms
> From every sorrow free—
> A little bright-winged seraph child
> For us waits lovingly."

NEW TO-DAY.

Important Sale of Valuable Homestead PROPERTY

Situated in the Town of

EAST PORTLAND.

I will sell at my Auction Sales Room on

SATURDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1870,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Blocks 260, 264, 265, 266, 267, 277, 278, 279, 280, 302, 303, 304, 305, 309, 310 318 and 317, situated in Aiken's Addition to the Town of East Portland.

The above described property is situated in a rapidly improving portion of East Portland and is decidedly the most desirable property for Homestead purposes in said town

Terms of sale—One half of the purchase money cash, balance in twelve months.

Parties desiring to make investments in choice Homestead property are particularly requested to attend this sale

A. H. RICHARDSON, Auc't

FARM MACHINERY!

REAPERS, MOWERS, HEADERS, THRESHERS and Harvesting Machines and Implements of ALL the *desirable Styles and Latest Improvements*

Don't fail to call and see if you contemplate buying.

Send for Circular of TAYLOR'S SULKY RAKE (just being introduced here) and the MARSH HARVESTERS.

We have a large lot of

Extras for Repairs.

Prices cheap as the cheapest at Wholesale or Retail

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

ap18d1f Portland, Oregon

M. ROSENTHAL,

DEALER IN

French & German Looking-Glass Plates

Picture and Window Glass,

Doors and Sash of all kinds,

AND WINDOW GLASS OF ALL SIZES.

PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER, MIRRORS resilvered and Glazing done on shortest notice Special attention given to country orders.

ap19 No. 110 Front St., river side. d6m

NEW TO-DAY.

Fresh Beef and Beef Cattle

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, PORTLAND, ORE., April 18, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in quadruplicate, are invited and will be received at the office of the Commissary at each of the following named Military Stations, until 12 M. on Monday, May 23, 1870, for the delivery of

FRESH BEEF,

To troops and others who may receive subsistence at FORTS STEVENS, CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, BOISE, KLAMATH, VANCOUVER, CAMP SAN JUAN ISLAND and PORTLAND, for one year from July 1st, next.

Also, will be received at this office and at that of the Commissary at each of the Forts below named on the same day and at the same hour, separate bids for

BEEF CATTLE

For FORTS COVILLE, 55,000 lbs net,
" CAPRAN, 24,000 lbs net,
" BOISE, 55,000 lbs net,
CAMPS HARNEY, 120,000 lbs net,
" WARNER, 105,000 lbs net,
" THREE FORKS OF THE OWYHEE, 30,000 lbs net

All the specifications of the contract, etc., can be seen at the office in charge of the Commissary of the Post, at which the bids of the Post proposed to be supplied.

Proposals for any part of the above will be considered, the United States reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

SAM'L A. POSTER,
ap19d6t Brevet Major, U. S. A

MR. GEO. P. RILEY,

The Eloquent Colored Speaker,

Will speak at

PHILHARMONIC HALL

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1870.

Subject—"THE COLORED CITIZEN AND THE BALLOT." What he will do with it—A review of the Past and Present. The Bold and a glimpse of our future position

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS, pay duly at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock.

Press and Clergy respectfully invited. ap19d6t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the District of Oregon. In the matter of E. G. Randall and John Sunderland, bankrupts. In Bankruptcy. At the city of Portland, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1870. This is to give notice that I have fixed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of E. G. Randall and John Sunderland, bankrupts, in said Court, and that on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1870, I shall apply to the said court for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate in accordance with the provisions of the twenty eighth section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. ap19d2t JOHN CATLIN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the District of Oregon—In Bankruptcy. This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing the 9th day of April, A. D. 1870, J. M. Coulter, of Salem, Marion county and State of Oregon, has conveyed and assigned all his estate and effects whatsoever to J. H. Moores in trust, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of J. H. Coulter, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

Dated this 18th day of April, A. D. 1870.

ap19d3w J. H. MOORES, Trustee.

Public Speaking.

Gen. Joel Palmer and Hon. L. F. Grover,

Opposing Candidates for Governor of Oregon, accompanied by

COV. GEO. L. WOODS,

WILL ADDRESS THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS on the following days, at the following times and places, to wit:

MATILLA, Friday, April 22 at 7½ P. M.
PENDLETON, Saturday, " 23 " "
LA GRANDE, Monday, " 25 " "

ap18d3t

HATS AT New York Prices!!

THE SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES FOR 1870.

THE BROADWAY SILK,
THE PEABODY,
THE JIM FISK,
THE FROU FROU,
THE PRINCE ARTHUR.

Just received and for sale by

WM. CURRIER & CO.,

103 Front Street,

ap18 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

Patronize Home Industry.

THE PIONEER CURLED HAIR MANUFACTORY

IS NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE MARKET with a No. 1 article of Curled Hair for Upholstery work, which will compare with any imported article in quality or price.

I pay the highest price for Manes and Tails of Horses and Tails of Cows at my store,

Corner Front and Madison streets.

D. METZGER,
Portland, Oregon.

READ! READ! READ!

JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM PARIS, THE

LATEST STYLES DRESS GOODS!

FRENCH LAWNS, Figured, Plain and 4 Colors;

Piquets, and all kinds of White Goods,

ARAB and CRAPE SHAWLS, Latest Styles, also Black and White LLAMA SHAWLS, Lace Over and Under Garments, Trimmings and Laces; Infants Hob s and Cloaks; also Children's Piquet Dresses, Children's Hats and Caps, and many other beautiful articles, too numerous to mention. MRS. L. ASS,

ap18d1m First St., bet. Alder and Washington.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!

MRS. CLARKE

HAS JUST OPENED HER MILLINERY ROOMS with a large and fine stock of Millinery Goods. Ladies of Portland and vicinity, also, Merchants from the country are invited to examine her stock. Will always be prepared to fill orders promptly.

MILLINERY ROOMS—Over Clarke, Henderson & Cooke's Store. ap11d1m

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

MISS DERRY,

LATE WITH KERRY, BYRNE & CO., SAN FRANCISCO, Fashionable Dressmakers, will open a Dress Maker's Establishment over Clarke, Henderson & Cook's on Monday, April 18th

Marshal's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY VIRTUE OF a warrant issued by the Auditor and Clerk of the city of Portland, dated April 16, 1870, commanding me to levy upon Lots 7 and 8 in Block 218, in the city of Portland and collect assessments in sum of two hundred and eleven 75-100 dollars for the improvement of Morrison street, between First and Twelfth streets, I have this day levied upon said Lots 7 and 8 in Block 218, and on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, in front of the Court House door, in said city of Portland, Multnomah county, State of Oregon, will sell said Lots to the highest bidder therefor to pay said assessments and costs and expenses of sale, said sale to be for United States gold and silver coin

Portland, April 16, 1870.

PETER SAVIDGE,
City Marshal

ap18d1w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between F. C. Congdon and Peter Moore, under the name of Congdon & Moore, is this 14th day of April, 1870, dissolved by mutual consent.

April 14, 1870.

ap14d1w F. C. CONGDON,
PETER MOORE.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Umatilla River Navigation and Manufacturing Co., for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Hillsboro, Oregon, on Thursday, May 5, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the President

W. S. FAILING, Secretary.

Hillsboro, April 16, 1870. ap18d20t

Notice.

HAMILTON BOYD, ESQ., IS MY AUTHORIZED AGENT during my absence from the State.

C. A. BURCHARDT.

Portland, April 14, 1870. ap16d6t.

Amusements.

A Course of Six Lectures

For the Benefit of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

WILL BE GIVEN AT

PHILHARMONIC HALL.

THE SIXTH AND LAST LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED ON

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1870

At 7½ o'clock,

BY

PROF. S. C. SIMPSON,

of Salem.

SUBJECT—George Peabody.

PROF. SIMPSON has consented to give the Lecture upon condition of a general request.

Tickets, Twenty Five cents. ap16d1t

FESTIVAL & TABLEAUX!

THE LADIES OF TRINITY CHURCH WILL HOLD a Festival for the benefit of their

Charitable Fund!

AT

ORO FINO HALL,

FIRST STREET,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 21ST.

ADMISSION..... 50 cents.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS;

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD, pure;

LINSEED OIL, pure;

VARNISHES, (RUSH'S),

"PRATT'S RADIANT" COAL OIL;

DEVOE'S COAL OIL;

CHINA NUT OIL LARD OIL, pure;

MACHINERY OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL.

For sale at small advance on San Francisco Prices, by

GEO. L. STORY,
45 Front St., Portland

ap18d2w

New Coffee and Spice MANUFACTORY.

VERDIER & TOURNEL,

Excelsior Star French Chartres Coffee and Spice Manufacturers,

87 WASHINGTON STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that we have established ourselves at the above named place, and are prepared to supply the trade WHOLESALE AND RETAIL with our Excelsior Star French Chartres Coffee, also Spices of all descriptions. We guarantee our Coffee and Spices to be superior to any in the market. For Purity, Strength and Flavor they cannot be excelled.

The Trade is respectfully requested to call and examine our Coffee and Spices before purchasing elsewhere.

VERDIER & TOURNEL,
ap12d6tf 87 Washington street

A CARD.

To the Public.

WHEREAS SOME MERCHANT OR MERCHANTS are selling Lime under name of

SAN JUAN ISLAND LIME,

in this city, I take this method to let the people know that this LIME KILN has not burnt any Lime or sent any to market this last twelve months, but will have some as soon as possible.

GEORGE L. HIBBARD, 84 Front street, Portland, is our authorized Agent for the sale of San Juan Island Lime.

(Signed) THOS. S. MASKEY,
ap11d1m Administrator and Superintendent

CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS!

AT THE

EPISCOPAL DEPOSITORY,

(HARRIS & HOLM'S.)

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE LOT OF ELEGANT English Bibles, Prayer Books, with additions, Hymns, Beautiful Christmas & Reward and Gift Cards, Texts, etc.

Hymns, ancient and modern, the Book of Common Praise, and Dr. Ditchie's Sunday School Hymn and Tune Book. With many other rare and beautiful Books.

ap11 1m

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE.

WEEKLY BOAT FOR LEWISTON.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 4TH, PASSENGERS LEAVING PORTLAND on THURSDAYS will connect with Steamer "LENORE," on Upper River for LEWISTON until further notice.

ap4d2w J. C. AINSWORTH, Pres't O. S. N. Co.

LADIES:

MRS. SNYDER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM the East a large Stock of

FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS,

Including the Latest Styles of HATS and BONNETS. Is also prepared to fill orders in the most satisfactory manner. Please call and examine for yourselves at

ap7 No. 75 First Street. d1m3p

RE-OPENED.

J. FINNEN,

Virginia and Cuban Tobacconist,

Dealer in Choice Brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

MEERSCHAUM and PIPES of all descriptions. In fact all goods in this line of business constantly on hand. First and Washington Sts., adjoining I. Morgan's Saloon.

ap2d1m

Notice.

THE ANNUAL ASSESSMENT LIST UNDER THE U. S. Internal Revenue Law, for Division No. three, consisting of Multnomah County, in the District of Oregon, will be open for public examination and correction at my office, in Portland, from the 16th day of April to the 26th day of April, 1870; where all persons claiming deductions or abatement of taxes, in consequence of erroneous assessment, must cause to be made before the expiration of this notice, as no deduction will be allowed after the list is closed and turned over to the Collector.

A. H. MORGAN
U. S. Ass't. Assessor, 3d Division, District of Oregon
Portland Oregon, the 14th day of April, 1870.
ap14d10d0t

PIANOS! PIANOS!

Chickering & Sons' Pianos,
Haliet, Davis & Co.'s New Scale Pianos;
Hardman's Celebrated New York Pianos

A LARGE ASSORTMENT NOW ON HAND FOR sale at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine my stock in the New Ware Room on Alder Street, in Odd Fellows Temple.

P. S.—Pianos thoroughly tuned at the reduced price of $2 50. Pianos for rent. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos sold on monthly installments. Apply at my Ware Room or address

W. T. SHANAHAN,
Portland, Oregon.

ap8d1f

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R. R. Co.,
Portland, Oregon, April 8, 1870.

MR. H. THIELSEN, HAS BEEN APPOINTED Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Oregon and California R. R. Co.

All persons and parties having business to transact with said Company, regarding the construction and operating of said road, will hereafter apply to him, as the officer on his whose charge the same is placed.

ap8d1m BEN HOLLADAY, President

Proposals for Piles.

SUPERINTENDENT AND ENGINEER'S OFFICE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

PROPOSALS FOR THE DELIVERY OF 200 PILES of Oregon or Red Fir, and from 12 inches to 24 inches diameter at smaller end, and not less than 40 nor longer than 50 feet in length from 25 to 50 feet will be required to be delivered at the rate of 10 per day until the 25th of this month. PILES to be delivered between the 20th of April and 15th of May next, on line of Railroad, on river bank, East Portland.

Portland, April 15, 1870.

H. HEILBRON,
Superintendent Engineer.

ap16d1w

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Secretary of the Old Fellows' Hall Association of Portland, until Monday, April 18th, 12 M., for the furnishing of material and completing of the Odd Fellows Hall, corner First and Alder streets. The location of building can be seen at the Secretary's office, corner First and Washington.

JACOB STEINER, Sec'y.

ap15d1

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between C. P. Bacon and T. A. Wright, in the Livery Business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business will be continued by C. P. Bacon.

April 1, 1870
ap15d10d C. P. BACON,
T. A. WRIGHT

Notice.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE STATE OF Oregon, MR. C. BILLS is my duly authorized Agent.

H. SAAER.

Portland, April 16th, 1870. ap16d0t

Ocean Steamers.

North Pacific Transportation Co.

FOR

San Francisco, Direct,

STEAMSHIP

AJAX,

Will leave Couch's Wharf for the above Port on

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870,

At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Victoria, B. C.,

PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, STEILACOOM & OLYMPIA

STEAMSHIP

CALIFORNIA,

N. S. ROBERTS, Commander

Will leave Couch's Wharf for the above ports

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1870,

At 5 o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, No. 9 Front street.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent

Railroads.

Travelers Going to Eastern States

WILL USE THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD!

In connection with

CENTRAL & UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS!

THE ONLY RELIABLE ROUTE

between

San Francisco and Chicago.

The Finest Parlor Sleeping Cars

In the United States are run on this Road

WHEN PURCHASING THROUGH TICKETS AT C. P. R. R. Office at San Francisco or Sacramento call for tickets via ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. Trains connect at Chicago with all Eastern Railroads.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Supt., Chicago
A. M. SMITH, Gen'l Pass Agent, Chicago
A. H. CODE, Passenger Agent, San Francisco.

ja17d3p1f

Overland Railroad Route

VIA

Chicago, Burlington AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD,

CONNECTING AT OMAHA WITH

Central and Union Pacific Railroads

For Chicago and all Towns and Cities in the Atlantic States. The only Road Running both

PULLMAN'S

PALACE AND DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING CARS,

AND HOTEL DINING CARS

BETWEEN

Omaha and Chicago.

Those wishing to make a trip to the Atlantic States will receive reliable information by calling on or addressing

SAM. A. LEWIS,
Agent O. B. & M. R. R. R.
205 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. W. HITCHCOCK,
Gen'l West Pass Ag't.
Omaha, Neb.

C. E. PERKINS,
Gen'l Supt., Burlington, Iowa

ap18d1f

STINGEL & UPTON,

Real Estate Brokers,

Cor. FRONT & WASHINGTON Sts.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

BRANCH OFFICES.

ALBANY ..... J. C. MENDENHALL, Agent
McMINNVILLE ..... Wm. DAWSON, Agent

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Real Estate IN ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Have for Sale a large amount of PORTLAND CITY PROPERTY and FARMING LANDS

A GOOD TEAM IN ALBANY in readiness to carry parties wishing to purchase on to the grounds Free of Charge.

ap5d1f

S. SHERLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Hill's Concord Stage and Buggy Harness, &c., &c.

SALE ROOMS—No. 43, 45 and 52 Front St., Portland.

150 doz. assorted TEAM COLLARS on hand dtm3p

J. B. CONGER,

96 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND

(Next door to Knapp, Burrell & Co.,)

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

d3tf

Carriages! Carriages!

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF those in want of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons &c. to our large invoice just received, comprising

OPEN AND TOP CARRYALLS!

END AND SIDE SPRING

BUGGIES, STAGE WAGONS, &c.,

FROM THE KIMBALL MANF'G CO

These vehicles are admitted by all to be the handsomest as well as the lightest and most durable of any now in use. To be seen at

O. S. N. Co's. Warehouse.

E. MARTIN & CO., Agents,
Front Street.

mr11d1m

NEW CANDY MANUFACTORY

ALISKY & BUGELE

BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THEIR PATRONS AND the Public generally, throughout the State, that they have commenced the manufacture of all kinds of

FRENCH & AMERICAN CANDIES,

Desirous of doing their advantage to sell none but the best of Candies, they solicit a call from all.

PORTLAND CANDY MANUFACTORY,

No. 107 First Street Opposite Post Office

ALISKY & BUGELE

ap13d1m

P. VAN FRIDACH, FRENCH MILLINERY & DRY GOODS

NOTICE,

No. 105 FIRST STREET,

Opposite the Postoffice. dtf

BOOK PAPER.

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of 40 and 45 Book Papers. For sale low by

HENRY L. PITTOCK,
No. 1 Washington street

POWDER AND SHOT for sale by

H. W. CORBETT & CO

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1870.

CITY.

At the conclusion of the opening chorus last evening at the musical and literary entertainment given for the benefit of the literary association of St. Vincent de Paul Society, Mr. S. J. McCormick, President, addressed the audience upon the work. He spoke at length and in explanation of the origin and object of the Society in Portland. He said he felt it to be a pleasant duty to discharge the task allotted him and prefaced his remarks by the fact that the works of charity—saying with an allusion to the differences of opinion that whatever religious differences may exist in the minds of those who do see him, what barriers may separate churches, denominations or sects from each other, there is one virtue links of sects from each other, there is one virtue links of sects from all distinctions one object which annihilates all distinctions one object which annihilates and obscures every barrier now obscures every barrier now obscures every barrier now

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1870.

CITY.

ST. VINCENT SOCIETY.—At the conclusion of the evening chorus last evening, at the musical and literary entertainment given for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Mr. S J McCor mack, President, addressed the audience upon the subject of charity, and in explanation of the origin and objects of the Society in Portland. He said he felt it to be a pleasant duty to discharge the task allotted him and prefaced his remarks with an allusion to the works of charity—saying that whatever religious differences may exist in the minds of those whom he saw about him, what ever barriers may separate churches, denominations or sects from each other—there is one virtue which ennobles all distinctions; one object which commands every barrier, one chord which vibrates in every heart, uniting all in a common bond of brotherhood, one communion, into which not only the elect of every Christian church may enter but where also the skeptic and the infidel, the Jew, the Mohommedan, the Pagan and the Savage, may find fellowship—that virtue, that object, that chord, that communion is Charity. The broad platform of human charity stands every nationality, may stand upon as it is the eye which people of every form of gov ernment, every language, may extend upon as a common brotherhood, one communion, into which not only the elect of every Christian church may enter but where also the skeptic and the infidel, the Jew, the Mohommedan, the Pagan and the Savage, may find fellowship—that virtue, that object, that chord, that communion is Charity. The broad platform of human charity is the eye which people of every form of gov ernment, every nationality, may stand

Our River and its Name.

PORTLAND, April 15, 1870.

EDITOR OREGONIAN:

It will be remembered that in the OREGONIAN of the 11th ult., I made some remarks on the subject of "Our River and its Name," I said that there did not now appear to be any uniformity, even among educated persons, as to the orthography and orthoepy of the name Wallamet. I proceeded to give some reasons for spelling it as I have here, and I expressed the opinion that it should have a half accent upon the first syllable and a full accent upon the second—the last being unaccented.

The Hon. William Strong replied in the *Herald* of the 13th ult., in which he expressed the opinion that the true name is Willamette, derived, as he thought, from the French, meaning Little William's river. My friend had not, indeed, a single fact to warrant any such remarkable opinion, and he does not profess to have. But in the absence of resources for an emergency, a great mind will create them, and the Judge, always fertile in expedients, at once proved that he was equal to even this occasion when he drew upon his imagination and sought to substitute fiction for historical facts by endeavoring to interest and amuse his readers with a "beautiful legend" as to the origin of the name. It would seem that three Canadian settlers from the arid and sandy interior, settled upon the banks of the river with their three wives and three little boys, each of whose name was William. That these three interesting little boys were accustomed to play "in the beautiful placid waters" before nameless, but which from thence became known as Little Williams' River, etc. Although the story makes a very pretty romance, and does great credit to Judge Strong's inventive genius as a writer of fiction, yet I think I will not tell it all now as it is not necessary to my purpose. A fiction, in law, is an assumption made of what is not literally true, for the purpose of passing more rapidly over those parts of the subject which are not disputed, and arriving at the points really at issue. A literary fiction is that which is feigned, invented or imagined. For example, the Judge's little story respecting the three Williams is fiction, has no place in history and was found nowhere but in his imagination, until he gave it to the *Herald*.

I believe that when a writer does not intend to caricature or satirize, he must not, when inventing a story, embody a supposed fact that contradicts a known and existing fact. But that part of the legend which makes the river so to be without a name, when the three boys commenced playing in it, is contradicted by the fact that it had a name, and the very one which I take the pains to examine the old maps which usually accompany the printed volumes of Lewis and Clark's exploring expedition, made long before the three Canadian settlers brought their wives and Little Williams to the "beautiful placid waters of the Multnomah, by which the men have spoken of foreigners the river in its whole course. It will thus be seen that the river which flows through the legend of my friend Judge Strong was Multnomah, or the very named river.

The story, then, respecting those three little boys, however beautiful (I mean the story, and not the boys, of course), can possess no value as giving the origin of the name of the river, because it is contradicted by the known facts of history, and goes not, therefore, "beyond the time when of the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

Judge Strong expresses the opinion that there is no authority for affirming that the word Wallamet is an Indian name, and he thinks that the orthography and orthoepy for which I insist is in bad taste.

As to taste, *de gustibus, non disputandum.* But as to the other, I believe that it can be shown, both from authority and by a comparison with other names admitted to be of Indian origin, to be as I affirm.

The Rev. Dr. John McLoughlin came to this country in 1824 (or not far from this time), and as Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains established Fort Vancouver, continuing his connection with that company until 1845. In the autumn of 1842 I first applied to him for information respecting the orthography and orthoepy of the name in question. He at once replied that the name was the Indian origin, being applied to the river by the natives when he first came to the country; that as spoken by them it would be spelled Wallamet, a half accent on the first syllable, and full on the second, the last not being accented. And he placed in my hands some old official documents which I still have, in which the name occurs several times, always being spelled Wallamet. He remarked that the final "t" ought to be dropped as superfluous, and calculated to mislead. At the same time he said the "t" and "e" in Willamette still not been unfrequently spelling it Willamet or Willamette, by reason of being a little more euphonious, but that Wallamet was the correct mode of representing the word as spoken by the Indians when he first came to the country.

Judge Strong, with me, adopts the opinion expressed by Dr. McLoughlin, that however the final *e* should be spelled and, pronounced, the final "t" should be dropped, wherever that has hitherto been employed in spelling the word. And in this I believe all, or nearly all, are agreed; the difference of opinion being as to whether the first syllable shall be spelled "*Wal*" or "*Wil*." I shall, therefore, confine myself to remarking upon the orthography of the first syllable.

Dr. William C. McKay, in a letter recently addressed to me, says that he was born at Astoria in 1823. That he has been ever familiar with the Indian tongues within the exception of the time spent abroad in obtaining an education. That his father came to the country in 1811, and that he has always heard his father call the name Wallamet, using purely Indian terms, by which the river was known, when he first saw it. He also says that he has never heard an Indian speak the name in any other manner, then with a half accent on the first syllable, a full accent on the second syllable, the last not being accented—the *a* in the first syllable being slightly sounded. "The old and first occupants of the country (including Dr. McLoughlin) so pronounced the word—the only want of uniformity being in the orthography, some spelling it in one way and some in another—the same person spelling it different ways at different times."

Mr. Fe-Ke-Stathus, residing near Butteville, came to this country, I believe, in 1841. Although this well-known gentleman is of French extraction, he has long since become a French original of the name Wallamet, but his statements substantially correspond with those made by Dr. McKay. He says to the Indian origin of the name and its orthography and orthoepy. He said that he had often heard C. P. Ezlah and Etienne Lucier so express themselves. The latter having come to this country with Wilson Hunt's expedition, had certainly good opportunities for obtaining correct information upon the subject.

Rev. Joseph L. Lyndah, who came to this country in 1840 as a missionary to the Oregon Indians, expressed to the writer the opinion that the name has an Indian origin, and he fully concurs with the writer as to the orthography and orthoepy of the name. It is hardly necessary to add that he is President of the Board of Trustees of the *Wallamet* University.

The Rev. A. F. Waller came to this country in the same year as a missionary. In a letter under date of March 22d, he says: "In reply to your inquiry relative to the pronunciation by the Indians of the name of your valley and river, I have to say that on my arrival in Oregon, I especially interested myself in acquiring from the Indians *their* pronunciation of the names of persons, places, rivers, &c. Their pronunciation of the name of our valley and river was Wallamet. This I found to be the pronunciation by the Indians at the Dalles of the Columbia and elsewhere. I have spelled the word Wallamette, the final 'tte' not sounded but pronounced as if spelled Wallamet—the principal accent being on the second syllable."

A comparison of the name *Wallamet* with other names known to have an Indian origin, will itself be almost conclusive evidence that it too has an Indian origin.

There are several streams on this coast having "*lamet*" for a termination. Among these I may mention the Wa-lamet or Wallamet, the Calamet (corrupted to Kalama by the surveyors, and so set down on their maps) Cathlamet, and Klamet, corrupted to Klamath. It has been believed, with much apparent reason that the *Wa*, the *Ca* and the *Cath* are Indian prefixes, as the *Wi* evidently is in *Chehalis*, *Chepifalis*, *Chehultapa* and *Chewaukita*. Calamet, it is said by old Indians, means *stone*, and it is believed to have been suggested as the name of the river by the fact that it has a stoney bed along the whole of its known course. *No oranges*, commonly pronounced *wake*, is *wa-lik*, and this too as a prefix to "lamet" would signify *no stone*, and would answer to the general description of the Wallamet or Wallamet. (If confess I prefer Wallamet as being probably the true orthography, and the orthoepy would not be different the accents being placed on this name as in Wallamet.)

Cath can only be guessed at, and I forbear to indulge in conjectures or to offer "a beautiful legend" when the facts of history fail me.

Nor is the method of reasoning with a view to the end sought fallacious. We apply the same method when seeking to discover the origin of the pagan deities. We find that Diana is the goddess of hunting. What quality, then, is most necessary for a hunter? What quality would render, destitute of the weapons which we possess, most value as useful in obtaining subsistence? Doubtless courage and swiftness? Thus we arrive at substantial reasons for believing that Diana is the Celtic *dian* or *dion*, which, signifies bold, strong, vehement, impetuous, the root of *Danube*, *Don*, and other names of large rivers.

A reference to other Indian names, as Willawalla, Wascopum, Wasco, Walpapa, Walla-pa, Molalla, Clalam, Klickatat and others that might be named will show that it is sounded broad as in *arc*, and if for the sake of a more than doubtful euphony, we are authorized to change Wallamet to Willamette, we have the same liberty to change Walluwalla to Willawilla, and so of the rest.

Judge Strong cites several authors as evidence of an early usage, in proof of his affirmation that Willamette or Willamet is the correct orthography. And to begin with the least, he refers to my work in two volumes entitled "Oregon and California in 1848." And he says that I spelled the name Wil'amette. That is true. It is also true that I spelled it Willamette in the same work, thus showing that I did not know how to spell it. Indeed, I had been in the country less than a year when I commenced my return to the East; and it had not occurred to me to ascertain the correct orthography. It is only a fool who never admits the he was in error; and only the incorrigibly wicked who never confess a fault. I was wrong then. I have learned better since, and I am now laboring to teach the Judge. But I think he is a little slow.

The reference made by Judge Strong to the printed archives of the Provincial Government of Oregon prove nothing, and is indeed begging the question, because the gentleman whose duty it was to compile and publish them gave no heed to the orthography of names as he found it, but made their orthography to correspond with his ideas of euphony which he compared with some standard that another compiler might and probably would reject.

Washington Irving, in his Astoria, employs W-a-l in spelling the name and in a note (page 100) he informs his readers that the principal accent is on the second syllable.

The writer has been informed that the Rev. Jason Lee, who in 1834 came as the first missionary to Oregon, in all his letters addressed to the missionary board at New York, employed W-a-l in his orthography of the name of this valley and river. I have indeed in my possession that which I regard as conclusive proof of the fact—the copy of a letter printed among Congressional documents, written January 22, 1842, by the late Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Secretary of the Board, addressed to the Hon. Mr. Goode, giving to him information as to the number and location of the Methodist Missior Stations in Oregon. In his orthography of the name of the Wallamet valley he uses W-a-l. Now it is not conceivable that an officer of the board would spell the name to any other way than that indicated by Mr. Lee when writing letters from the field of his labors.

Capt. Wyeth, who in 1832 led a large party across the plains and established a trading post where St. Helens now stands, in a memoir to Congress uses W-a-l in spelling the name of the river and valley.

Hall J. Kelly, an explorer of 1834, in his memoir to Congress, employs the same letters for the same purpose.

The Rev. Mr. Beaver, Chaplain of Fort Vancouver in 1836, employs the same orthography in a letter to the committee of the Aborigines Protection Society, in a work published in London in 1849 by Mr. Fitzgerald, the subject of the book being Vancouver Island and the Hudson Bay Company.

W. A. Slocum, of the United States Navy, under date of January 17, 1838, uses the letters W-a-l in spelling the name of the river while writing to the Rev. Jason Lee from on board the American brig *Lorint*, lying off the Wallamet.

Messrs. Young & Carmichael employ the same orthography W-a-l in a letter written by them January 13th, 1837, addressed to the Rev. Jason Lee, Daniel Lee, Cyrus Shephard and P. L. Edwards.

In the same old Congressional document mentioned as having been given to me by the late Dr. McLoughlin, are published extracts from the journal of Captain Spaulding, of the ship *Lausanne*, in the year 1841. In these extracts W-a-l are employed in spelling the name.

The same orthography governs in a letter written by Elijah White to the War Department, under date of January 27, 1842, and published among the Congressional documents.

In the Congressional documents already mentioned are extracts from the report of Lieutenant Wilkes to the Secretary of the Navy, and communicated to the Military Committee by Mr. Wilkes with permission of the Secretary of the Navy, under an order dated January 24, 1843. In these extracts the same orthography—W-a-l, is adhered to.

In 1850, Rev. Gustavus Hines published a work entitled "Oregon—Its History, Condition and Prospects," in which he gives his readers an historical sketch of the various measures adopted by the people of the Wallamet Valley, from time to time, in developing and finally in establishing a constitution and laws for regular civil government. One of these meetings was held on the 17th and 18th of February, 1841, at the Methodist Mission premises, and was attended by nearly every male inhabitant of full age south of the Columbia, and among them Rev. Jason Lee.

This meeting, after transacting considerable business, adjourned to meet in June. It met June 11, 1841, at the new building near the Roman Catholic Church.

This latter meeting adjourned to meet at the Methodist Mission on the first Thursday in October. Another meeting was held on the 2d of May, 1843, at Champoeg. Another on the 5th of July, 1845, at the same place. In these historical notices of the proceedings for establishing government, the early Missionaries all attending, and really controlling the movement, the same orthography—W-a-l, is followed wherever the name of Wallamet valley is used.

I have not access to Fremont's narrative, but I believe I am not mistaken when I affirm that his orthography of the word is Wahlamet. This would indicate that he was in error as to orthography, but nearly correct as to orthoepy.

Wm. H. Gray, who was one of the very early Missionaries to Oregon, in his recently published History of Oregon, follows the orthography and orthoepy I have indicated. Mrs. Victor, in her "Great River of the West," just issued, likewise spells it W-a-l-a-m-e-t.

Lastly, the writer was about to prepare a charter for the Wallamet University, was informed upon consultation with early Missionaries that the orthography was as I have indicated; and by only that name can the Wallamet University be known in law.

In conclusion I repeat that which there is even among educated gentlemen a very undesirable want of uniformity in opinion and practice, as to the manner of spelling the name in question; yet, I believe that I have shown from analogy to known Indian words, and from the best early usage that the name of our valley should be spelled as I have here spelled it.

J. QUINN THORNTON.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails to and from Portland.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

Portland to Lincoln, Cal.—Leaves Portland daily at 5½ A. M.

Arrives at Portland, daily by 6 P. M.

EASTERN MAILS.

Portland to Dalles with Eastern Mails.—Leaves Portland at 5 A. M., daily. Sundays excepted.

Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Portland to Astoria—Leaves Portland at 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, to arrive at Astoria by 6 P. M following days.

Leaves Astoria on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M., to arrive at Portland by 5 A. M following days.

PUGET SOUND.

Portland to Monticello with Mails for Olympia and Victoria—Leaves Portland 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

COUNTRY ROUTES.

Portland to Lafayette—Leaves Portland 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays.

Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Portland to Dayton—Leaves Portland 6 A. M. Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Arrives at Portland by 6 P. M. Fridays and Mondays

Portland to Sumnerville—Arrives at Portland Saturdays at 12 M., and leaves same day at 1 P. M.

Mails received from San Francisco by every steamer of the North Pacific Transportation Company, and mails forwarded by every outgoing steamer of the same company sailing direct for San Francisco.

Reference is had in this notice not to a bi-monthly time of arrivals but to usual time that mails are received.

Mails for Dalles and Salt Lake close at 5½ P. M.

Other mails close at 9 P. M.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6½ P. M., Sundays from 8 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M.

Money order office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

U. A. O. D.—Regular meetings of Marvin Grove, No. 2, on Thursday evening of each week, at 7½ o'clock, in Druid's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Sister Lodges and sojourning Brethren are cordially invited to attend. LEF A. SHAW, N. A.

A. H. KALLENBERG, R. S. ap6dtf

Use KANE'S IMPERIAL CONDENSED SOAP. It washes without rubbing. For sale by Allen & Lewis, Corbitt & McCleay, R. G. Smeath and all retailers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PORTLAND, April 15th, 1870

Portland Legal Tender rates, 85 cent.

The business of the day has been to some extent influenced by the opening of the spring trade immediately. Many of our merchants have their stores well stocked, and are ready to fill orders to any extent. The general average of prices is perhaps below that of any former season.

The transition state of the markets on this coast, being to almost by the completion of the overland railroad and the consequent accelerated movements in commercial matters, will be more clearly seen and felt in Portland this spring than hitherto. When we have passed through this we may look for the business of the country to become more settled in all respects and our commercial interests placed upon a new and more stable foundation.

Prices remain unchanged from our last report. Supplies of imported articles are fully up to the demand and a fair season's trade will leave dealers in a prosperous condition. At this day in our commercial history enormous profits are much less anticipated than was the case a few years back. Prudent but substantial gains are becoming more consistent with the habits and hopes of our business men.

Agricultural.

From the interior counties in the valley we learn that the activity in agricultural matters is growing, and that the breadth of land sown to spring crops will be much in excess of former years. This, in addition to the fact that a larger number of acres of wheat, by one third at least, was sown last fall than ever before in Oregon, and the present favorable prospect for crops of all kinds in our State, warrant the prediction that a prosperous year is ahead of us, in an agricultural point of view. The trade in agricultural implements is becoming more lively and dealers in this city are supplied with the latest and best patterns of all machinery used in farming, and farmers are taking advantage of these aids in conducting their business, with successful and profitable results.

Produce Receipts.

The produce receipts at this city yesterday were as follows: 5,760 sks Flour, 40 boxes Eggs, 45 sks Feed, 38 bbls Meal, 37 sks Bacon, 2 kegs Lard, 5 kegs Butter, 5 half bbls Fruit, 15 boxes Apples, 105 sks Potatoes, 140 sks Middlings, 100 sks Bran, 7 Beef Hides, 30 Sheep Pelts

The Trade of San Francisco.

The following is a summary of the *Bulletin's* quarterly review of the trade and commerce of San Francisco for the three months ending March 31: Foreign imports for the quarter, from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000, exclusive of freights, charges and duties, the sum for the last named object amounting to nearly $1,000,000. The free goods received from New York across the Isthmus show a further expenditure of $4,211,000. In addition were received 53,000 tons of assorted freight from New York, Boston, Baltimore and other Eastern ports by sailing vessels of which we have no means of ascertaining the value; besides large quantities of goods came to hand across the continent and from domestic Pacific coast ports. Marine arrivals embraced 683 vessels of 248,502 tons of tonnage. The freight money paid on cargoes from domestic Atlantic and foreign ports was $1,158,000, about equally divided between currency and gold. Inward bound fleet on the 1st instant numbered 116 vessels, including only 25 from domestic Atlantic ports, against 60 from those sources at this date last year. The exports for the quarter consisted of $3,324,600 merchandise, and $10,254,200 treasure. Included in the latter amount was $4,083,000 Gold coin and and $1,053,000 Mexican coin. The number of vessels fixed for long voyage business was 133, representing 94,400 tons of tonnage. The San Francisco Mint furnished $4,760,000 in coin, of which $80,000 was Silver and the balance Gold. The dividends paid by local incorporations amounted to $2,553,000, including $1,322,000 by the Savings Banks of the city. The amount disbursed for army purposes for the Division of the Pacific was $2,372,500. The Internal Revenue collected in the San Francisco District was $686,800. The treasury receipts through public channels were $11,741,400, of which $9,537,000 was from California and Nevada. The sales of real estate netted $3,026,000. The exports of Flour and Wheat for the quarter were equal to 974,000 centals Wheat, valued at $1,627,000, while for the first nine months of the harvest year the quantity exported was equal to 5,197,030 centals Wheat. Nearly 1,000,000 lbs Wool was shipped during the quarter; also 101,000 gallons and 1,200 cs California Wine.

Wholesale and Jobbing Markets.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Reasonable goods in demand. Buckeye Mowers, $125 to $150; Buckeye Reapers, $165 to $200; Buckeye Self Raker, $220 to $275; Nature Hpader (improved for 1870) 10 or 12 feet cut, $250 to $370—last year style, $220 to $250; Sweepstake Thresher, (improved for 1870) with wide elevator, Shives and grain carrier, from 24 to 40 inch cylinder, $350 to $900; Carey Horse Power, 4 to 12 horse, $150 to $250; Jackson Michigan Farm Wagon; complete box brake, &c., $168 to $175; Burt's Sulky Rake, $40 to $45; Hollingsworth Sulky Rake, $45 to $50; Revolving Rake, $3 50 to $4; Wire Horse Rake, $12 to $15; Hand Rake, $1 00; Scythes and snaths—Blocds, $25 50 to $25 00; Grant's Grape Vine Cradles, $47 50; Hay Forks, $3 50 to $13; Barley Fork, Clark's, $16 00; Wilcox, $16 00 doz. "Satisfactory" Cultivators, Gang Plows, $80@100; Hardye Grain Drills, $120@125; Cast Steel Plows, $10@20; Moline, Peoria, Boston Clipper, and other steel plows, $14@18; Breaking Plows, 25c40; Cultivators $10 @16; Wescott's Patent Churn, $8@10; "Satis'n" Wisconsin made Feed Cutters, complete with double box, brake, etc., $176@180.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Burlap bags, 22x36, 12c each; do, 22x40, 13c; Dundee gunnies, 18½c; Linen bagging, per yd, 11½c; burlap, per yd, 11½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Cement, Imray Cement, ₱ bbl., $5 00; Knapp's, $4 50@5 00; Santa Cruz Lime, ₱ bbl., $2 75; San Juan do., $2 75; Calcine Plaster, $6 00; Land, $3 50. Lumber—Assorted rough fir, $15 @16; dressed, 20@23; flooring, $26@30; Ja'ie, $3 per M; cedar shingles, $2 50; redwood, rough, dressed, $47 50@50; Eastern heriware, 10@20c per foot.

BROOMS—Oregon make, No. 1, $6 00 ₱ doz.; No. 2, $5 00 ₱ doz.; No. 3, $4 00 ₱ doz.; California make, Palmer & Gillespie's, No. 1, $6 00; No. 2, $5 00; No. 3, $4 00. Other makes—No. 1, $5 50; No. 2, $4 50; No. 3, $3 50.

CANDLES—Grants, 19@19½; Emery's, 18c; Kelly's, 14c; Star, 19c; Ward's, 19c; Harkness', 22; Macy's, 19; Schmidt's 18c; Grant's, 18½.

COFFEE—Rio, 19½@20c. Costa Rica, 20½@21; Java, 25@30; Jones' Prepared Java, 40; Chartres, 30; Mona, 19c.

DRUGS—Alum, bbls 6c; borax, Eastern, $40@45c; blue vitriol, 18c; potash, Ganix, 1 lb can per doz, $2 25; Rochi, per bbl, $8@12; saltpetre, kegs, 11@25c; sulphur 3½@12½c.

DRY GOODS.—Standard drills, 16@17; seconds, 13½@14; *Sheetings*—Light 12½@13, medium, 13½@14; Standard, 14@15. House lining, 9½@10; Bleached sheeting, 3-4, 17½@; do, 7-8, 19½@18½; do, 4-4, 13½@ 20. Cotton checks, 12@25. Linen checks, 20@25. Canbrics 10½@11. Cotton flannel, bleached, 19½@22; Canbrics brown, 16@20. Cottonades, light, 25@30; do, heavy, 37½@50. Denim, 16@25. Hickory stripes, 15@25. Standard Prints, 10½; seconds, 9½@10. Delaines, 19½@ 25. Ticks, 17@22½; do, 4-4, 25@35. Beer duck, 27. Table linen, damask, brown, 37½@ 62½; do, damask bleached, 50@87½. Diaper linen, 37½@50. Seamless sacks, 87½@95. Alpaca, black, 27½@70. Waterproof, 95@1 20. Crash, 11½@15.

DRY FRUITS, ETC.—Grapes—California, per box, $2@2 50; Raisins, new fresh layer, in boxes, $5 50; in half boxes, $3 75; in qr. boxes, $2; Currants, ₱ lb, 17c; Canned peaches, 4½@4½; Assorted pie fruits, $4 25; Honey, in tins, $4 50. Green Corn, in cans, $3 50@4 00; Lobsters, in tins, $3 00@3 75; Oysters, Field's, $3 50; McMurray's, $3 75; other brands, $3 25@3 50. Tomato Catsup, in pints, $1 75; in qts, $2 25. Caper sauce, $1 50@5 00.

HARDWARE AND IRON—Iron Axles, 9½@10½; Carriage Springs, 12@23. Axe Handles, $4 50@5 75. Pick do $4 @5 50; Sledge do., $3 00@4 00; Bar Lead, 12½c; Sand Paper, $6; Sad Irons—cast iron, ₱ lb, 8c@10c; Wilkinson's, ₱ lb. $1 50@2 50; Anvils, Arrilaga, 16; Sledges, cast steel, 50; bellows, 50@60c ₱ inch; Newhouse traps, $4 50@ $24 00; Grindstones, 4½; Cable Chain, 9 to 14. Thimble Skeins, $8 00@12 00. Scale Beams, 87½ ₱ C.; Union Scales, Fairbanks', $14 00; Gem do., $12 50. Iron —Round bar iron, ½ to 2inch, 6c. small bar, 6½@10. Norway shoe shape, 8; American do, 7½; nail rod, 11. Horse Nails—Bobbin (hand made), 48@50; Putnam, (pressed), 37½@40. Griffin (pressed), 35@40.

LIQUORS—French Brandy, $7 00@15 00 per gal; American Brandy, $2 50@4 00; Whiskey, Cutter's, $4 25 @5 50, do, C. D., $3 25; do, Homestead, $3 00, do, Scotch $8 00. Holland gin, $4 50; Old Tom Gin, $1 50@3 00; Jamaica Rum, $3 00; New England Rum, $2 50. Port Wine $2 50@3 00. Sherry Wine, $3 50@4 00.

MATCHES—Oregon, 2 00; parlor, $3 75; California, $2 00@2 25.

METALS—Iron—Scotch and English pig per ton, nominal, 14 to 20, 3½; sheet, 24 to 27, 8.; Oregon pig, $14 00 at works. Copper—sheathing and pressed, 30c; do, sheet, 30c; do, bronze, 50; do, old, 15@c. Tin Plates—Plates, charcoal, IX, per box, $14 50; plates, IC, charcoal, IX, per box, $13 50; plates, IC, charcoal, IXX, per box, $15. Sheet Iron—Russia, 25c; Juniata, 20c; Lead—Pig, ₱ lb, 9c; sheet, 10; pipe, 12c; bar, 12. Zinc—Sheets, ₱ lb, 10c. Babbitt Metal, 30@50. Quicksilver, 85c.

MOLASSES—Hawaiian molasses, per gal, 25c

NAILS—Best brands $5 50@5 75 ₱ keg. Fine Finishing and brads, $6 50; Lath 3d fine $10 50; Boat Spikes, $9 50.

NUTS—Almonds, 3@35, English Walnuts, 12½@14, Brazil, 20c, Filberts, 23c, Peanuts, 10c; Pecans, 30c.

OILS—Kerosene Oil Downer's, none; Boyce's, 55, Pratt's, 55c; other brands, none; Lard Oil, $2@2 20 gal; Strained, $2; China Nut Oil, $3 40, Polo Oil, 85c; Paraffine Oil, $1 35; Hayward & Coleman's, $1 25, Tanner's Oil, 80c; Neatsfoot Oil, $2 10, Sperm Oil, $2 80. Castor Oil, $2 75; Linseed Oil, boiled, $1 50; raw, $1 40.

POWDER—Dupont's, 55 for ¼ cans; 65 for ½ Deans; Rifle, in 25 lb kegs, $6 00; Sporting, in 5lb cans, $3 50 each; Eagle Duck's, 1, 2 and 5, per keg, $4 50. Hazard's Kentucky rifle, coarse for 1 lb cans, 55c for ½ lb cans, California, 55c for 1lb cans; 60c ½ lb cans, do per ½ keg, $8 50. Blasting, ₱ keg of 25 lbs, $2 75. Double tape fuse per M ft, $10 00; single tape fuse, per M ft, $18 25.

ROPE—Per lb 21c, Sran.

RICE—China, 6½@6¾; Patna, 7½@8c; Hawaiian, 9 @10c, Batavia, 6½@7.

SALT—Liverpool fine, $42 50@46. do coarse, $42 50; Carmen Island $22 50; Ground Rock, $22 50; Dairy, $37 50; San Quentin, $30.

SALERATUS—Barton's, 9½, ₱ lb. Babbitt's, 11.

SOAP—Oregon brands, 7@7½; Colgate, 11½; Castile, 18c; Cal. brands, 7½@8½.

SODA—Babbitt's, 11c; Barton's 9½; sal soda, 4½@5c; bicarbonate, in kegs, 8c.

SPICES—Cloves, 50c; Cassia, 62½@70c; Nutmegs, $1 25 @1 37½; Mace, $1 40@1 50, Pepper, grain, 30@32c; Mustard, Cal., $1 40@1 62½; do French, $2 50@2 75; Pepper, ground, $1 60@1 75; do Cayenne, $1 75; Allspice, ground, $1 10@1 75; do grain, 90c; Ginger, ground, $1 50@1 75.

STARCH—Glenfield, 10½@20; corn, 15@17, Durgess, 6s 18c; pearl, 12½; Oswego, Kingsfords, 10½@13½

SUGARS—Sand Island, 8½@12½c; San Francisco Yellow C., 10@10½; Golden C, hf bbls, 11½@12; Powdered, 15½@16; Crushed, in bbls, 14½; in half bbls, 15.

SYRUPS—Honey Golden in bbls, 70@80c ₱ gall; 5 gall kegs, $5@6 ₱ gallon, San Francisco and Pacific in kegs, $2½ in hlf bbls 90, in bbls 77½. Bay Refinery, California Refinery, extra, 80 ₱ gallon; Hawaiian, 5 gal kegs, 85c.

TOBACCO—Navy, ₱ lb 75@80c; Light Pressed, 95@ 100; Atlantic Cable, 90c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, Chapl 50, Canton Moyer and Imperial, $1 25; Black, Kaisli 100, Japan, 80c 90c.

VEGETABLE POWDERS—Preston & Merrill's, per gross, 12c; Donnally's, per gross, $2 25.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE (per nest)—Pails, painted, $3 00@3 50; do Cedar, $4 50@5 00. Tubs, painted, $4 00@4 50; do cedar, $5 00.

WOOLEN GOODS—Oregon manufactures—*Blankets*, Gray, No. 1, $7 00, No 2, $6 50; No 3, do, $4 00; do White, No. 1, extra, $12 00; No. 1, $8 50; do No 2, $7 00, No. 2, blue, $7 75, No. 2, green, $7 75; Vicuna, No. 1, $11 00; No 2, $8 00; 8-4 White Rachel, $1 10@$1 25; 4-4 White do, 75c; 3-4 White do, 60c. Plain assorted colors, flannel, 40@45c; Fancy Twilled shirting do, 50@60c. Grey Mixed Shirting 40@45. Hard Times, do. Grey Blankets, $1 00; Fancy do, $1 to. Drab Mixed Beaver, 87½c; Fancy Cassimere $1 00@$1 40; Tweeds, Jeans, Yarns, $1a1 20

Weekly Retail Family Market.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN FRUITS		Chuck	14@16
Oranges ₱ box	75@1 00	Chuck side	13@14
Lemons per box	75@1 00	Shoulders, country cut	9
Green—		" Butcher's and packer's	10
Apples	1 00@1 50	" Butcher's and packer's sm'g't	
Pears, per box	1 50@2 00	Corned	12½
Dried—		Cheese—Cal ₱ lb	20@30
Peaches, ₱ lb	8@10c	Cheese, Oregon	30
Apples, ₱ lb	7@10	Mackerel, ₱ doz	20@25
Plums, ₱ lb	12½@14	Hams, ₱ lb	18@20
Plums, pitless	20@25	Lard, choice, ₱ lb	17
Pears, ₱ lb	12½@14	10 lb tin of do	1 85@2
Figs, Cal., ₱ lb	20@25	Butter—	
" Smyrna	dlmd	Dbld fresh roll	35@37½
Prunes in half bbls	10	Good	25
" in jars	35	Ordinary	20@25
GRAINS, SEEDS		Common, ₱ lb	20
Coffee—		Cal ranch	37½
Green C. ₱ lb	22	Flour—₱ ½ sack—	
" Java	27@30	Imperial	1 35
Roasted, prepared, Retail—		Standard	1 35
Java	40	Vaughn's	1 35
Chartres	35	Mckenzie's	1 35
Rio	30	Salem, XXX	1 35
Sugar—Crushed	18	City Mills	1 25
Pulverized "	18	Other brands	1@1 12½
Golden C "	14	POULTRY, GAME, &c.	
Granulated "	16	Turkeys each	$1 25@2 50
Vel C S F Ref	13½	Chickens, doz	4 00@5 00
Islands	12½@13½	Geese, ₱ pair	1 50@2 00
Syrup in kegs ₱ gal	50@60	Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00
Syrup, ₱ gal	1 00	Quail, ₱ doz	1 00
Tea—Pkg Hyson,	$1 50	Rabbits, ₱ pair	50
Imperial	$1 50	Pigeons, ₱ pair	50
Old "	1 00@1 25	Wild Ducks, ₱ pair	50
Gun Powder	$1 75	Snipe, ₱ doz	1 00
Japan	90@1 25	VEGETABLES.	
Black	0@1 25	Beets, ₱ lb	2½
PROVISIONS		Carrots, ₱ lb	2
Hams, country cut	16	Onions, ₱ lb	3@4
" Butcher's ₱ lb	18@20	Turnips ₱ lb	2
" butcher's and Packers (Sug' Cured)	18@20	Cabbage, ₱ doz	50@75
Smith, Brasfil & Co	20c	Sweet potatoes, ₱ lb	12½
Crust	28	Parsnips ₱ lb	8
Bacon, breakfast		Celery, ₱ doz	1 50
		Cauliflower	$2 50@3

Domestic Produce—Buying Prices.

GRAIN—Wheat—Good White, ₱ bushel, 72½@75c; Red, 60@65. Oats—₱ bushel, 45c. Barley—Chevalier, ₱ lb 1½@1½c; common brewing, 1½@1¾c.

CORN MEAL—W. W. ₱ 100 lbs, $4 25; country brands, $3 75@3 00

FEED—Ground, ₱ ton, $20 00@22 50.

FRUITS—Apples—Green, ₱ box, 75@$1. Dried, ₱ lb, 4@5c. Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb, 8½c.

HAY—From wagon, $11 00; baled, $11 00@12 00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—sides, 14@15c. Hams—12½. Shoulders—7c. Lard—in tins, 14@15 cents; in kegs, 12c. Rose—₱ lbs, 25c. Butter—good to choice, 16@18c. Beans—₱ bushels, $3 25@4 25.

POULTRY—Chickens—young, ₱ doz, $4 00@4 50; grown, $4 50@5 00.

POTATOES—₱ bushel, 37½@40c.

WOOL AND FURS—Wool—₱ lb, 18@20c. Furs—Fisher, $1 50@5 00; Fox, cross, $1 00@3 00; do red, 75c @1 00; Martin, prime, dark, $2 50@3 00; do pale, $1 00 @2 50; Mink, dark northern, 25c@$1 25; pale, 50c@$1; Muskrat, 10c; Otter, prime, dark, $1 75@3 50; do Otter, pale, 50@$1 00; Coon, prime, dark, $1 50@2 00; Wolf, $1 50@2 00; do grey, 50c@$1 00; Wild Cat, 25c; Skunk, 12½c. Fur Seal, $1 50@2 50; Beaver, dark, ₱ lb, 75@$3 00; Bear, black, $2 00@5 00; do brown, $2 00@3 50; Cat, 25c.

Cattle and Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Beef cattle, $7 00@7 50 ₱ cwt net.

SHEEP—Good mutton sheep, $2 50@3 00 ₱ head

PORK—3½@4½ ₱ lb.

VEALCALVES—Spring, 7½@8 lb.

AGENTS FOR THE OREGONIAN.

Subscriptions to the DAILY and WEEKLY OREGONIAN may be remitted direct to the office by letter, or paid to the following agents:

General Traveling Agent.....P. W. GILLETTE
J. H. REED.....Traveling Agent
L. P. Fisher (Advertising Agent).....San Francisco
T. S. Hibben & Co.....Victoria.

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